

## SERVICE SCHOOLS OF UNCLE SAMUEL FREE TO MILITIA

United States Military Academy  
Only Expected in Training  
of Guard Officers

APPLICANT MUST NOT BE  
ABOVE GRADE OF COLONEL

Enlisted Guardsmen Soon Will  
Have Opportunity of Attend-  
ing West Point

Officers and non-commissioned officers of the national guard, upon recommendation of the Governor of their respective States, in the future will be allowed to attend all service schools of the United States army, except the United States Military Academy.

Upon authorization of the President, national guard officers will be permitted to enter the Army War College, at Washington; the Army Staff College, at Fort Leavenworth, Kansas; the Coast Artillery School, at Fort Monroe, Virginia; the Engineer School, at Washington; the Mounted Service School, at Fort Riley, Kansas; the Army Medical School, at Washington; the Army Signal School, at Fort Monmouth, New Jersey; the Army Field Engineer School, at Fort Belvoir, Illinois; the Army Ordnance School, at Fort Sill, Oklahoma; the Army School of Military Law, at Fort Leavenworth, Kansas; the School of Fire for Artillery, at Fort Sill, Oklahoma; the School of Musketry, at Fort Sill, Oklahoma; the Signal Corps Aviation School, at San Diego, California; and the Ordnance School of Application, at the Sandy Hook proving ground, New Jersey.

To attend these schools an officer must not be above the grade of colonel, in sound health, and must have such preliminary education, qualifications that will enable him to participate profitably in the course of instruction. Officers complying with these qualifications will be selected by the secretary of war, and those who are authorized will report to an inspector-instructor of the United States army assigned with their State, who will give them a written examination, the scope of which will be announced by the chief of the militia bureau.

The course of instruction for national guard officers will be the same as that for officers of the United States army, and they will, upon graduation, receive diplomas or certificates of proficiency in such subjects as have been satisfactorily completed by them. They will be classified in the same manner as regular Army graduates of these schools.

Officers attending these schools must provide themselves, at their own expense, with the prescribed text-books and with the proper uniform of their State, and will observe the uniform regulations of the school which they are attending. While in actual attendance at an Army service school officers of the national guard will receive the same travel allowance and quarters as officers of the United States army, and will be entitled to attend such schools. The pay and allowance, however, will not exceed that of a captain.

### Enlisted Men May Qualify

When authorized by the President, upon recommendation of the Governor of their State, enlisted men of the national guard may attend and pursue a course of study at any Army service school appropriate to their arm of the service and to which enlisted men of the United States army are entitled to attend. These include the Coast Artillery School, at Fort Monroe, Virginia; Mounted Service School, at Fort Riley, Kansas; School for Bakers and Cooks, at Washington Barracks, D. C.; Fort Sam Houston, Texas; Fort Schaefer, Hawaii; and Fort Riley, Kansas; the School of Fire for Artillery, at Fort Sill, Oklahoma; the School of Musketry, Fort Sill, Oklahoma; and the Signal Corps Aviation School at San Diego.

The war department will issue special instructions later providing for the attendance of enlisted men of the national guard at West Point, N. Y. To be eligible for this detail, guardsmen must be of sound health and above the average education. They must have such qualifications that will enable them to participate profitably in the regular course of instruction at the school.

Governors of each State must recommend these men before they will be permitted to attend school, and each recommendation must be accompanied by the age of applicant, the character and length of his service in the guard, the course he desires to pursue, his educational qualifications and his experience and instruction, if any, in the kind of work for which he desires instruction; and by satisfactory evidence that the applicant is of sound health and of good moral character.

### Allowances Made For Mileage

While attending school, enlisted men must wear the uniform of the organization to which they belong. They will be allowed the same travel allowances and quarters or commutation of quarters, the same pay and allowances and subsistence to which enlisted men of the United States army are entitled for attending such schools. When an enlisted man is relieved from attendance at a service school the commandant of the school will issue a certificate of proficiency and will inform the militia bureau as to the course in which the enlisted man has satisfactorily completed.

When authorized by the President, a limited number of officers and enlisted men of the national guard organizations will be attached to the United States

## NATIONAL GUARDS NOT LIKELY TO BE BENEFIT OF PAY

That the order passed to the national guard to recruit all infantry companies up to one hundred men will not have any effect on the pay of the men for the last six months is the opinion of Maj. Charles L. Lincoln, Infantry, in charge of militia affairs of the Hawaiian department.

This order has no effect post factum bearing on the guard, in the opinion of Major Lincoln. It is a routine order changing the organization of the company personnel and increasing strength. He sees nothing in it to infer that the guard's pay for the semi-annual period ending on December 31 will be withheld because of the non-recognition of the law. Every company already accepted by the federal inspectors is a recognized unit, he says. It is stated at the guard that the date of recognition for the local regiment as such will probably be in November, but nothing definite is known.

The procedure to be followed under the new order probably will allow the guard the coming six months' period to recruit up to the new strength. At the end of the period if certain companies have not succeeded in making it, consolidation of units may have to be resorted to.

## Hawaiian Killed In Train Accident

A Hawaiian named Mumu was killed Saturday afternoon on the O. & L. Co. near Canaan. Mumu, who was a freight brakeman, was riding on a freight car loaded with stone, when he fell from the moving train. Before the train could be brought to a stop he had been dragged more than 400 feet. He was picked up it was found that one arm had been cut off and that he had sustained a number of deep wounds on his right side.

A coroner's inquest will be held on the remains at Wailua on Wednesday.

army for routine duty at or near an army post during a period of field training or other outdoor exercises. Applications for these details must be forwarded through military channels to the militia bureau at least two months before the commencement of the exercises.

No officer above the age of sixty years and above the grade of colonel will be allowed to participate in this course of study. While participating in these courses and exercises, officers and enlisted men will receive the same pay, allowances and subsistence to which officers and enlisted men of the United States army are entitled, but no officer will receive pay exceeding that of a captain.

### Changing Uniform Marks

Changes in the insignia on uniforms of commissioned officers and enlisted men of the United States army, the national guard and the newly created reserve forces are anticipated before long. Military authorities are engaged in the revision of the regulations and questions pertaining to this means of identification. The problem deals with the method of individual designation by some emblem, probably of metal, that shall be worn on the collar to indicate the arm, corps or other branch of the service to which the wearer belongs. Great difficulty has been encountered in this matter of identification, and the problem is increased by the large number of different emblems that must necessarily be adopted for the new ranks, grades and positions created by the national defense act.

The war department intends to simplify the system as a matter of economy and to avoid confusion and trouble that would come from carrying in the large number of distinctive emblems.

Recommendations in the administration of the national guard as affected by the national defense act of June 3, 1916, which will require congressional action, will be important subjects discussed in the near future in hearings before the House and Senate Military Affairs Committees.

One suggestion along this line discards the national guard as a factor in the national defense, the maintenance of 100,000 enlistments a year, composed of quotas from different congressional districts, to serve three years with the colors and four years with the reserves, he training to be at least two months a year intensive as may be. At the end of the seventh year the advocates of the home claim there would be under arms in this country an aggregate force of something like 1,400,000 men, all under more or less training, but not enough for actual war with a first-class power.

It has been suggested that in the new system there be some arrangement by which large numbers of the organization of this force be brought into practice together in order to acquire the benefits of massing and association and to furnish the opportunity for exercise of command in force, it being pointed out that so far we have been content with individual work and have done nothing with big commands.

Another scheme is to break up the divisional and brigade system of the national guard troops. Army depositors do not think that the national guard or other reserve forces should have larger units than a regiment in its relation to the Federal service, so that when the troops of one State are transferred to the Federal service they should not necessarily be placed in the same brigades and divisions but be separated as regiments with similar commands from other States or with the regulars to form larger units.

## FISHERY RESERVES FOR ISLANDS PLAN

A. R. Todd, Head of Tuna Canning  
Company Would Make Sup-  
ply Inexhaustible

Tentative plans are under consideration by the men back of the recently organized Mid-Pacific Tuna Canning Company, to take up with the United States government the question of creating a fish reserve around the Islands which are now, or shall become bird reservations in the future. A. R. Todd, who is at the head of the men organizing the company in a statement to The Advertiser last night, said that such a plan if carried out would undoubtedly work to the benefit of both the birds and the fish, to make something of the men who hope to make a fortune by canning the latter.

"This is the age of conservation," said Mr. Todd, "and I have seen enough in the past to realize that there is danger, if industry is permitted to run riot, of exhausting the natural resources of the country."

"Personally I believe that these things, the timber in the forest, the fish in the sea and the animals of the field, are put here for our use—not for our abuse. The Mid-Pacific Tuna Canning Company intends to take a good many fish out of the sea when we get down to hard work, which I hope will be soon now, for the organization of the company is progressing quite satisfactorily, and the prospectus will be sent out Monday morning in the mail. Even if the government does not act in the matter it would be years and years, may be a generation, before the supply of fish in Hawaiian waters could be exhausted. But there is no reason why the supply should ever be exhausted that I can see."

"I intend to propose as soon as we are in a position to do so, that the government create a fish reserve around such barren islands as Johnson Island and the like, where bird reserves have been created already. Such places are the natural spawning places of the fish. They are protected in such localities. There is good food for them, and their only enemies, the birds, would not materially lower their numbers."

"This, or a similar plan, has been followed on the Columbia River by the State of Oregon. There for a time the fisheries threatened to drain the river, but the State authorities got busy, built hatcheries, and now the yearly catch is larger than ever and the supply of fish appears to be increasing rather than diminishing."

## Fourth Section of Drydock Base Is Ready To Be Placed

Another section of the base of the Pearl Harbor drydock is ready to be dropped into position this week. It was launched Friday and will be lowered during the next few days.

This is the fourth of the immense concrete monoliths completed for the base of the drydock. It is fifteen feet thick, sixty feet wide and one hundred and fifty feet in length. It is solid concrete and weighs six thousand tons.

Sixteen such sections will be placed lengthwise across the width of the drydock floor, four feet apart. Concrete will then be poured into place to make the entire base a solid concrete floor.

Work has been rushed on the drydock construction and the contractors are now making progress at the rate of a section every forty days.

## DEPIES LONDON'S WILL

First Wife Refuses to Surrender  
Custody of Author's Daughters

OAKLAND, December 2.—Mrs. Bessie M. London, first wife of Jack London, said today that she would not turn over the custody of her two daughters, Joan and Bess London, to Mrs. Chas. K. London, the widow, as requested in the writer's will. Mrs. London said that she had been amply provided for in a property settlement made with her former husband years ago.

"I have means to support my two daughters and myself, and we will continue to live quietly here. Under no circumstances will I ever give up the custody of my daughters," said Mrs. London.

## BOY KILLED BY FUMES OF GASOLINE

(Special to The Advertiser by Mutual Wireles)

HILO, December 16.—The body of Kaimi Iokai, a Hawaiian youth, was found yesterday lying in the bottom of a gasoline launch on the Waialeale River, death having resulted from gas poisoning.

Kaimi disappeared from his home on Wednesday, and a search for him had been kept up since Thursday by his anxious parents. The dead body was discovered by Policeman Kahu, the owner of the launch, when he went to overhaul his boat for use.

### THE BEST COUGH MEDICINE.

Chamberlain's Cough Remedy is the largest selling cough medicine in the world today because it does exactly what a cough medicine is supposed to do. It stops coughs and cures speedily and effectively. For sale by all dealers. Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., agents for Hawaii.

## NEW YORK STATE SOLONS TO AMEND TORRENS LAND LAW

Act Will Be Made Workable After  
Several Years of Legal  
Tinkering

REGISTRATION OF TITLE  
UNDER SYSTEM SIMPLE

Research Companies Chief Ob-  
stacle To Safe and Simpli-  
fied Property Legislation

At the next session of the Legislature the active campaign for the establishment of a true Torrens law in New York will be renewed and a determined fight made to have the amendments passed which are necessary to make the New York law workable. The task is not an easy one, but its accomplishment is expected this year.

The Torrens system for registering land titles is bound to come because it is right. Every new method, however, displaces an older method, which often is of long standing. The coming of a new way inevitably brings with it a conflict with the vested rights and interests are wrapped up in the old process.

Although in successful use in other parts of the world for over sixty years, it is less than twenty years since the first law went into operation in the United States. Illinois (1885), Ohio (1893), California (1897), and Massachusetts (1908) were the pioneer States in Torrens legislation. Today fourteen States (besides Philippine Islands and Hawaii) have Torrens laws.

When the agitation for a Torrens law gained strength ten years ago, the title companies, by this time dominant in the title-searching field, found their lucrative business in turn threatened by a new method which was as far superior to their own as the new method had been superior to that of the old style searchers whom they had supplanted.

The public demand for the Torrens system, by which titles are transferred almost as quickly, safely, and cheaply as bank stock, became so insistent that it became impossible to prevent the passage of a law. The influence of the title companies, however, was tremendous, and the commission appointed by Governor Hughes in 1907 made the mistake of introducing features into the law which were foreign to a true Torrens system, and were introduced either at the suggestion of the title company representatives or with the idea of conciliating them in order to win their favor and permit the law to pass. Thus they succeeded in "marrying the net."

### Why the New York Law Has Failed

The New York law, with its compromises and foreign features, passed in 1908, but was a failure from the start. In New York County only thirty titles have been registered, of which five have been withdrawn and one canceled, leaving seven titles as the net result of eight years' operation.

There were four features in the 1908 law which caused its failure, and which are found in no successful Torrens law. First, registration was not made permanent; titles could be withdrawn.

Second, payment into the assurance fund was optional and the State treasury was not back of the fund.

Third, examination of titles for the initial registration was not made of record, but was put into the hands of the company, and the company was to make a private money making proposition.

Fourth, the initial court proceeding was made as complicated, lengthy, and expensive, seemingly, as the ingenuity of the lawyers could devise.

The strength of the Torrens system lies in its simplicity and safety, in its simplicity and in the economy of its operation.

The 1916 law, which violated nearly every fundamental principle of the Torrens system, failed of public confidence as so expensive that no owner could afford to use it and became the laugh stock of all title people.

### Progress of Amendments

In 1915 amendments were prepared that followed in principle the successful Massachusetts law and the Model act of the American Bar Association and were introduced in the Legislature but too late in the session to get general public support.

In 1916 the same amendments were again introduced and there rallied behind them such civic associations as the Chamber of Commerce, the Bar Association, the New York County Lawyers Association, the State League of Building and Loan Associations, the Citizens Union, and many other associations, besides numerous individuals and firms.

The 1916 campaign was not wholly successful. The representatives of the title companies were present urging that the law remain unchanged. A "compromise" bill resulted which, a fairly passed, converted the first named feature, by eliminating the withdrawal feature, so that registrations are now permanent. Payment into the assurance fund was made compulsory, but the State was not put back of the fund.

The program for 1917 comprises the three features not passed in 1916. The State (County) must back the assurance fund to establish public confidence; the preliminary examination of title must be made exclusively official and the initial proceedings must be shortened and simplified. Torrens Law Simple

## Honolulu Wholesale Produce Market

Quotations  
ISSUED BY THE TERRITORIAL  
MARKETING DIVISION  
Wholesale Only.  
December 15, 1916.

BUTTER AND EGGS		POULTRY	
Island butter, lb. cartons.	35 to 40	Young roosters, lb.	33 to 40
Eggs, select, doz.	60 to 65	Hens, lb.	26 to 28
Eggs, No. 1, doz.	50 to 57	Turkeys, lb.	20 to 25
Eggs, duck	40	Ducks, Pekin, lb.	27 to 28
		Ducks, Hawn, doz.	5.50 to 6.00

VEGETABLES AND PRODUCE	
Beans, string, green, lb.	.03 1/2 to .04
Beans, string, lb.	.04 to .05
Beans, Mani Red, cwt.	5.35 to 5.55
Beans, calico, cwt.	5.50
Beans, small white, cwt.	8.00
Beets, doz. bunches.	30
Carrots, doz. bunches.	40
Cabbage, cwt.	2.00 to 2.50
Corn, sweet, 100 ears	2.00 to 2.50
Corn, Hawn, sm. yel.	42.00 to 43.00
Corn, Hawn, lg. yel.	38.00 to 42.00
Rice, Japanese seed, cwt.	3.70
Rice, Hawn, cwt.	4.00
Peanuts, small, lb.	.04
Peanuts, large, lb.	.02
Green peppers, bell, lb.	.05
Green peppers, Chili, lb.	.05
Portulaca, red, cwt.	1.00 to 1.10
Taro, cwt.	.50 to .75
Taro, bunch	.15
Tomatoes, lb.	.03 to .04
Green peas, lb.	.07 to .08
Cucumbers, doz.	40 to 50
Pumpkins, lb.	.02

LIVESTOCK	
Aligator pears, doz.	.85 to 1.50
Onions, cwt.	.30 to .50
Breadfruit, cooking, 1.00	1.25
Pigs, 100	1.00
Grapes, Isabella, lb.	.10
Starberries, lb.	.30

(Beef, cattle and sheep are not bought at live weight. They are taken by the meat companies dressed and paid for by weight dressed.)

DRESSED MEATS	
Veal, lb.	.11 to .13
Mutton, lb.	.14 to .15
Steer, lb.	.12 to .13
HIDES (Wet-salted)	
Steer, No. 1, lb.	.16 1/2
Steer, No. 2, lb.	.15 1/2
Kips, lb.	.16 1/2

FEED	
Corn, sm. yel, ton	47.00 to 48.00
Corn, large yel, ton	45.00 to 46.00
Corn, cracked, ton	50.00
Bran, ton	38.00
Barley, ton	52.00 to 54.00
Seratch food, ton	60.00 to 64.00
Oats, ton	50.00 to 54.00
Wheat, ton	62.00 to 66.00
Middling, ton	47.00 to 48.00
Hay, Wheat ton	28.00 to 32.00
Hay, Alfalfa, ton	29.00 to 30.00

The Territorial Marketing Division is under supervision of the U. S. Experiment Station, and is at the service of all citizens of the Territory. Any produce which farmers may send to the Marketing Division is sold at the best obtainable price. A marketing charge of five per cent is made. It is highly desirable that farmers notify the Marketing Division what and how much produce they have for sale and about when it will be ready to ship. The shipping mark of the Division is T. M. D. Letter address: Honolulu, P. O. box 1237. Salesroom, Waikiki corner Maunakea and Queen streets. Telephone 1840. Wireless address: CORNER MARK.

## Diana and Phoebus Plan High Jinks This Coming Year

During the year of 1917 there will occur the maximum number of eclipses of both the sun and the moon, that is there will be as many eclipses as are possible under the laws of celestial mechanics. The number of eclipses scheduled for the coming year is four of the sun and three of the moon.

To the average man it matters little whether there are seven eclipses or only one, but to the astronomer it is of vast importance, for during these periods not only are many discoveries made by many astronomical theories verified or exploded. For instance on December 13 of next year there will be what is called an annular eclipse of the sun. This means that the moon will swing in its orbit between the sun and the earth cutting off to a great extent the light of the solar orb.

But as the moon will be at that time in apogee with regard to the sun, that is, at its greatest distance in its orbit from the center of the solar system, the eclipse will not be total. It will leave a ring of light around the dark center of the eclipse.

At such a time astronomers are enabled to study what is known as the solar corona or the streams of light that flare out from around the dark spot of the eclipse. It has been found that some of these streams of what seems to be fire leap up to almost inconceivable distances, that is, distances greater than any that have been measured in the solar system. Such distances are not measured in miles but in the speed at which light travels.

Such an eclipse will occur on December 13 of next year and it is more than probable that all the great telescopes of the world will be trained on the phenomenon where it is visible. It will not be visible in Hawaii, nor will any of the other eclipses of the sun that occur on January 22, June 18 and July 18. All the other three eclipses will be partial.

But Hawaii will be favored with three eclipses of the moon. These will occur on January 7, July 4 and December 27. The eclipse of January 7 and December 27 will be visible, but that on July 4 will be invisible for the reason that it occurs during the day.

But what Honolulu will be particularly interested in is the total eclipse of the moon which occurs on January 7, as it will be favorable for observation here. The shadow will first begin to dim the light of the moon at seven o'clock in the evening. Then it will gradually creep on the lunar orb until the eclipse is total at eight o'clock. At the beginning it will appear that a small crescent section has been bit out of the moon. This crescent-shaped obscuration will increase until the moon is totally hidden. The total eclipse will only last for a fraction of a minute, but to the naked eye it will seem to be of greater duration.

From this time on the shadow across the moon will begin to grow less until it emerges from the penumbra at nine minutes past eleven o'clock. Prof. J. S. Donaghy of the College of Hawaii, stated last night that, if the weather is fair, the lunar eclipse on January 7 will be a splendid spectacle, for the reason that it occurs at an hour when it can be enjoyed to the best advantage.

Private Christ Johns, Headquarters Company, Field Artillery, the man who was shot as a burglar by Lieut. Dexter C. Ramsey of the Fourth Cavalry, Thanksgiving night, is gradually getting well, according to a report from the Schofield hospital. A strict guard has been placed over Johns, who has not yet made a statement regarding the shooting. A report was current in Honolulu yesterday afternoon that Johns died. This was denied last night at the hospital.

Former Star Killed  
NEWARK, New Jersey, December 2.—The body of a man killed in an explosion in the Aroma Chemical Company's plant last night was identified this afternoon as Stanley P. Pennock, famous Harvard football player and All American guard in 1913 and 1914. His home was in Syracuse, N. Y.

## MATSON LINE WILL MAKE MILLIONS ON SUGAR CONTRACTS

American-Hawaiian Steamship  
Company Expects To Lose  
\$2,000,000 By Arrangement

LOCAL SOURCES DECLINE  
TO CONFIRM COAST RUMORS

Matson Boats Will Carry Thirty  
Thousand Tons During De-  
cember and January

Reports from the mainland that the American-Hawaiian Steamship Company has assigned to the Matson Navigation Company the contract for transportation of Hawaiian raw sugar shipments to market for the year 1917 have been received in Honolulu, but lack definite confirmation from local sources.

The Matson vessels will carry to San Francisco all sugar shipped from the Islands to the refineries during the balance of December and during January. This much was learned yesterday, but the only fact definitely established in connection with attempts to verify the reports that are emanating from San Francisco is the deal between the two shipping companies.

Previously it was expected that the first American-Hawaiian vessel would load a sugar cargo here about the first of January. Under the present plan as announced from local sources it will be the early part of February before one of the American-Hawaiian fleet leaves Honolulu loaded with raw sugar.

### May Buy Minnesota

Another angle of the reported transfer of the sugar carrying contract to the Matson company is the rumor of intense interest to local commercial interests, that Captain Matson is negotiating for the purchase or charter of the giant Hill liner Minnesota. The Minnesota, now in San Francisco bay, is the largest freight vessel afloat.

One very positive account of the reported deal between the American-Hawaiian and the Matson companies for handling Hawaiian sugar appeared in the San Francisco Call of December 7. It is this account that declares that Captain Matson is endeavoring to secure the use of the Minnesota in order to carry out the contract that the American-Hawaiian Company has with local sugar factors. It is pointed out that the Minnesota will provide the additional tonnage necessary for the Matson company to carry the sugar shipments from the Islands and the regular freight business as well.

### Report Contract Made

The Call's account, though quoting no authority for its statements, declares in definite terms that the arrangement has been made for the Matson company to take over the American-Hawaiian's contract. The account assumes that the handling of Hawaiian sugar cargoes by the Matson company could continue the present arrangement of transshipment of the sugar at San Francisco for transportation by the railroad route to New York and Philadelphia refineries.

The Call report of the deal follows: "Resigning itself to a two-million-dollar loss, the American-Hawaiian Steamship Company has contracted with the Matson Navigation Company to handle the American-Hawaiian line's contracts for carrying sugar from Hawaii to New York."

"While the contract will turn \$2,500,000 into the coffers of the Matson company, it will be a heavy loss or the other line. The American-Hawaiian Steamship Company is under contract to carry the sugar at nine dollars a ton. The Matson line will be able to carry it at seven dollars a ton."

"According to shipping men, the loss will be absorbed in heavy profits made by the American-Hawaiian Steamship Company in the sale of vessels and in charter now netting big returns."

"Most of the company's vessels are in the Atlantic trade. This left insufficient tonnage to fulfill the Hawaiian contracts."

"Each year the American-Hawaiian line has handled 250,000 to 300,000 tons of sugar."

"To carry out its new contract the Matson line will need additional tonnage, and Captain Matson is negotiating for the use of the steamer Minnesota, the largest freight afloat."

A. M. Nowell, manager of the Sugar Factors' Company, when asked of the reported assignment of the contract, stated yesterday that no such news had been received here. Mr. Nowell said that the Matson company would make all shipments of raw sugar from the Islands in its vessels during December and January. This arrangement, he said, was all that had been made by the American-Hawaiian Company with the Matson company as far as advice received by the Sugar Factors' Company were concerned.

Means 30,000 Tons  
This will mean that the Matson company will take out about thirty thousand tons of sugar during the two months, fourteen thousand in December and sixteen thousand in January according to Mr. Nowell's estimates.

The first American-Hawaiian steamer of the year is due to load here about the latter part of January Mr. Nowell stated.

T. H. Petrie of Castle and Cooke, local agents of the Matson line, also lacked confirmation of the San Francisco reports.

Mr. Petrie stated that the only arrangement between the two companies was the one by which the Matson vessels were to handle the sugar shipments for December and January. Beyond the end of January, said Mr. Petrie, no advice had been received.